

THE GREAT WEST.

The Emigrants' and Settlers' Guide to the new States and Territories.

[Number Eight.]

Oregon.

Area 84,360 square miles; acres, 69,560,720; population in 1860, 53,665. Capital, Salem.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, ETC.

Oregon is bounded on the north by Washington Territory, on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by California, and on the east by Idaho. It has four inlets from the ocean into the interior. The main channel of communication is through the mouth of the Columbia river.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS, ETC.

The country is principally mountainous. Some narrow strips of country lying along the coast between the mountains and the sea are very rich and productive, but the difficulty of communication has hitherto retarded their settlement.

The Willamette Valley, lying distant about forty miles from the ocean, and parallel with the coast—separated from it by the coast range of mountains, its 180 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 miles in width. The land is principally prairie, of fine soil, well timbered, and watered by mountain streams, which empty near the centre of the Valley, into the Willamette River, which is navigated by steamboats its entire length during one-half of the year.

The mountains in Oregon are covered with timber, consisting of pine, fir, cedar, hemlock, maple, &c.

TIMBER, &c.

The bottom lands of the Columbia are narrow, but very productive.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The lands of the Willamette valley are also very productive. Wheat, oats, barley, vegetables, &c., yield largely. It is believed to be the finest wheat growing region in the United States. Land is worth from 5 to 15 dollars per acre, depending on the character of the soil and the amount of improvement.

Fruits of every variety are produced in large quantities and in great perfection. Owing to the cool temperature corn and grapes do not do so well, though they are cultivated to a limited extent.

Wages range from \$5 to \$10 per month in this part of the country.

South of the Willamette, towards California, are the Umpqua and Rogue River valleys. They are more limited than the Willamette, but have the same general characteristics. The climate is more mild, and tobacco is said to grow to perfection. The wild grass is very fine, and the number of cattle, horses and sheep raised is very large.

In the southern portion of the State the mining interest is very large and remunerative.

CLIMATE.

The climate of these valleys is mild—in summer they are dry and cool. The winters, which begin in November, are rainy and mild. The mountains are covered with snow, but the valleys are green with growing vegetation during the whole winter. Seeding is usually done in February and March.

Farther in the interior, the climate is hotter in summer and colder in winter.

GRAZING, STOCK RAISING, ETC.

The country east of the Cascade Mountains, which are a continuation of the Sierras of California, is a fine open grazing country, but has limited quantities of good soil, and a poor supply of timber and water. Stock raising will be the principal business of the inhabitants.

PUBLIC LANDS, ETC.

"In this State, the surveys have progressed to the extent of the means provided, the field operations having been confined, most of the Cascade Mountains, to the valleys of Des Chutes and Umatilla Rivers, in the north-eastern part of Oregon, and that the country surrounding the mines is adapted to agricultural purposes; that the extension of the lines of the public surveys is urgently required in the valleys of Walla, Walla, Umatilla, Grand Ronde, Powder, Burnt, and John Day's rivers. He therefore submits an estimate of \$28,000 for the next fiscal year, which is reduced to \$10,000, regarded by this office as adequate to public exigencies.

The surveying service in Oregon is reported as embracing four hundred and forty-eight whole and fractional townships, equal to 6,219,681.62 acres, of which the surveys of donation claims, at the expense of donees, amount to 1,377,078.30 acres, and public lands to 4,842,603.32 acres, the latter including donation claims taken by legal subdivisions.—[Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for 1862.]

INDIAN TRIBES.

"During the past year uninterrupted peace has been maintained with all the Indians with whom treaties have been negotiated, and a very large proportion of those who have hitherto escaped from the reservations, and been the cause of much complaint on the part of the whites, have been returned. Between the Cascade Mountains and the coast there is but one band, numbering about sixty, who are not located upon reservations. East of those mountains all the Indians, except portions of the Klamath and Modocs, are in a state of active hostility. Their numbers are estimated at about 5,000. The country they occupy abounds in gold fields, to which large numbers of miners have resorted. It is also traversed by emigrant routes leading from the east to Oregon. To the emigrants and miners the hostility of the Indians is a source of great annoyance, and no time should be lost in an endeavor to secure amicable relations with them, which, it is believed, may be readily accomplished. Within the superintendency there are the following agencies, viz: the Umatilla, Warm Springs, Grande Ronde, Selk, and Alexia.—[Extracts from report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1863.]

Near the eastern boundary of the State extensive silver and rich gold fields have been discovered. This section now contains a population of several thousand miners.

The inducements which the State of Oregon offers to immigrants are that lands are abundant, cheap and productive; the climate mild and healthy; wages high, and employment certain and plenty. The circulating currency is gold and silver. Articles of consumption are brought principally from New-York and other Eastern cities.

Mechanics and artisans find ample field for their labor at good rates of wages. There are few shoemakers or hatters in the State. This description of labor is much needed.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books. Treasurer's returns and registrations in the Treasury Department on the 10th August, 1864.

Debt-bearing interest in coin, amount outstanding, \$28,528,191.80; interest, \$55,025,513.50; debt-bearing interest in lawful money, \$435,013,141.66; interest, \$22,462,822.16; debt in interest-bearing bonds, \$307,270.69; total bearing interest, \$308,978,687.54; total, including \$1,849,714,555.49; interest \$76,088,161.66.

The unpaid requisitions amount to \$3,472,000 dollars; the amount in the Treasury subject to draft, is \$1,674,354.66 dollars.

Within the past week 4,519,500 dollars of the seven three-tenths notes of the issue of 1861 have been converted into Bonds of 1881, leaving the amount yet outstanding 77,965,400 dollars. The amount in the Treasury subject to draft has been reduced during the same time from 13,623,252 dollars to 11,674,359 dollars, and the unpaid requisitions have increased 33,749,000 dollars.

THE CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BATH, Aug. 12, 1864.

The Congressional Committee with their guests, in pursuance of the objects for which they were appointed, left Portland this morning at 8 1/2 o'clock, on the steam cutter Mahoning, Capt. Webster. Passing out of Portland Harbor through Whitehead Passage, an opportunity was afforded of beholding the peculiar formation of the rocks at this point. From one point the profile of a man's face was plainly visible; nearer, the rocks presented the profile of a boy's face, and when in front of them a full view of a man's face was seen. The day was charming and the water as smooth as a millpond. The company was increased by the addition of Senator Hale, Alex. H. Rice, M. C. Brown, the Artist, and others of less celebrity, and numbered about fifty souls. We steamed on in beautiful style past the Green Isles, and a ledge called by the classical name of the "Hank of Pork," the resemblance being found in the rocks looking something like a piece of pork upon the top of a pot of beans. Sailing along the coast, past Clerk Island and Harpswell Island, Sequin Island off Cape Small Point soon came in view. Near here the action between the Enterprise and the Boxer in the war of 1812 took place. A cannon from the Boxer is now at Fort Preble. Beyond Cape Small Point the Kennebec River opens, at the mouth of which is Fort Popham, in process of completion.

Passing the mouth of the Kennebec, the Cutter held her way to the Sheepscot river. Here on Hendrick's Point was a combination of building, poor cottage, poor church, but really a light-house. Fishing boats were seen along the coast, the occupants of which were interrupted in their avocations by the sight of the cutter, and they did not know what to make of it, whether it was a pirate or friendly vessel. The sight of the "red, white and blue" relieved their minds of any further suspicion. Rounding to, the Cutter steamed back to the Kennebec. Passing Pond Island Light, the fluttering of white handkerchiefs attracted attention, and the friendly salutations of the ladies there assembled were acknowledged by dipping the colors and an unearthly screech of the whistle. We did not stop at Fort Popham, reserving the inspection of that for to-morrow. The sail up the river was delightful. Along the banks are saw mills, for we are in a lumber region, which are run by the tide;—that is to say, on the rise of the tide a pond back of the saw mill is filled with water, and then on the fall the mills can be run for at least ten hours. The sail up the Kennebec terminated at Bath, which city was reached about four o'clock. But I am anticipating the courtesies of the Portland Board of Trade which continued during the trip, and in the person of James E. Carter, Esq., of that city, found an able representative.

One of the first and most important points on an excursion of this kind is the commissariat, and that must be attended to. That this was done well and done by Mr. Carter, is the universal verdict of all. Lunch and dinner on the cutter were served up in fine style, and justice done to the viands by all present. The only fault to be found was with the pilot, who insisted in the passage up the river, on telling everybody that we were "steady," and soon after adding the information of "port" to that already furnished. "Cook-billing the anchor" was another dangerous expedient resorted to at the last moment, and assiduously persevered in by Governors, Majors, &c.

The executive officer of the cutter, Lieut. Ritchie, is known as the gallant individual who swam from the cutter McClellan to New Orleans early in the war, with the colors wrapped about him; this was at the time the traitors took possession of her. This fact being known, the Lieutenant was the recipient of kindly congratulations from the party.

At Bath a special train was provided, and, by invitation of President Wood, of Bowdoin College, the gentlemen visited Brunswick. Here was seen the old college building, built in 1806, when President McKenra first presided over the college. The kitchen, the place where Professor Cleveland conducted his experiments in chemistry and founded the American Mineralogy, was the object of much interest. Prof. Cleveland was connected with the college for a period of fifty-six (56) years, and his name is familiar as an experienced chemist and the "father of American mineralogy." The library was filled with choice volumes, and the chapel is an object of especial interest. The latter is a granite building, of the Norman style of architecture, which has been erected about fifteen years. The chapel has a peculiarly religious appearance, but its aesthetic properties are bad. There are finished in the different panels of the side walls four copies of the cartoons of Raphael, viz:

- I. The Annunciation.
- II. The Visit of the Wise Men.
- III. The Healing of the Sick at the Beautiful Gate.
- IV. Paul Preaching at Athens.

There are other parts to be filled when sufficient means are maintained. The picture gallery contains many fine works, amongst them portraits of the Bowdoin family. One of these portraits of Gov. Bowdoin and Lady Temple, (whom he afterwards married,) when both quite young, attracted much attention. In the picture gallery are also fine tablets sent from Nineveh, by a surgeon with Layard's expedition. A visit to the Brunekam Falls, on the Androscoggin, hardly paid for the trouble, the water being low and the sight being only equal to the fall of a mill pond.

Returning to Bath the Committee and guests were welcomed by Mayor Putnam in a few remarks to the city, and its hospitalities were cordially extended to them.

This evening a levee was held at Columbia Hall, which was finely decorated, and the citizens and fair ladies of Bath assembled to do honor to the guests and the occasion. We all retire happy in the consciousness of having done our duty.

W. H. E.

REBEL TREATMENT OF OUR PRISONERS.

Information received here from the South, states that our prisoners are humanely treated in Georgia, more so than at Richmond; rations being better and room ample. It is known here that the Rebels have removed our prisoners from Richmond to Macon. The sick and wounded only are in Richmond until able to be removed.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GEN. BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, }
Aug. 13, 1864.

George Augustus Sala, in his last novel, "The Quadrilateral," indulges in some reflections on the often-happening fact that a man falls sick among strangers, falls into kind hands, falls under the nursing, particularly during his convalescence, of a lovely young woman, and finally falls in love with the fair nurse and while he is still palled from illness—there is a wedding.

I am about to present an illustration of these truths.

John Kick, of Buffalo, New York, is a private in the Second New York Mounted Rifles, which regiment, notwithstanding its name, is not mounted, but serves as infantry "mounted;" if it refers to human legs and feet a palpable superfluity. Pushing along, sunned on, and dusted on during the march from Cold Harbor to James River, John, surnamed Kick, was stricken with deadly sickness. John could go no further. John was not simply tired out, exhausted, knocked up, played out and done for, but he was sick. He fell out of the ranks. His comrades thought him now sun-struck. A learned surgeon hazarded the expression of an opinion that the man was suffering from aggravated coup de soleil, induced by exhaustion and the climate. His comrades bore John to the nearest house. The nearest house was the late residence of the late John Tyler, accidental President, defunct ex-President, whose picture of large nose, and brow of swift backward glance, contradicts all rules of physiognomy and phenology. There John was left and his fellows went marching on. There was a young lady in the house, Anna Maria Tyler, niece of the once President. A month, nearly two months, passed, and John, surnamed Kick, was not heard from. Was John still sick? Was John lingering in pain and helplessness? Had John gone over to the Johnnies after recovering? Or had Kick kicked the inevitable bucket that awaits all mortals?—Would John ever be heard of again? Would Kick ever again peddle his rifle with his fellow mounted rifles? Nobody could answer. Kick was supposed to have kicked out of the service. His enemies hinted that he had gone over to the enemy, in fact been Tylerized. They were mistaken. Kick had not been Tylerized, but Tyler had been kicked. Anna Maria took tender care of John. She did pity him like another Desdemona. True, he was a Yankee, but Othello was a Moor. Perhaps Anna loved John for the dangers he had seen. At any rate she loved John in spite of the fact that he had done the State some service. And John loved Anna Maria (Tyler). As the flush of returning health came to John's cheek, Maria grew pale; pale, but interesting. John saw, and then John began to feel. Here I ought to write five chapters, and quote Tenyson by way of describing the fusing of their two hearts, but I won't. I have related the "Venii" and the "Vidi." Only the "Vici" remains. Now John wasn't again? In fact, he was not. Now John wasn't again? In fact, he was not. Now John wasn't again? In fact, he was not.

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WE WIN SEVENTY CANNON.

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W. H. E.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Aug. 16.

An application was made to the United States Circuit Court yesterday for the release of Charles L. Weller, lately confined in Fort Alcatraz, for using, as charged, treasonable language and urging Democrats to armed resistance to the draft, etc.

The application for Mr. Weller's release is based on the act of Congress, requiring the civil indictment of parties arrested by the military authorities in the loyal States, or their discharge within a certain time.

The Supreme Court of California has affirmed the constitutionality of the law providing for the enforcement of contracts for payment in gold. This decision gives great satisfaction to all business circles.

Hong Kong dates of June 30th say that Nankin was the only city of importance left in possession of the Rebels, and this was closely invested by the Imperialists.

A fire at Manila had destroyed two millions of dollars worth of tobacco.

A British Regiment was on its way to open the inland sea of Japan.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND BALL OF THE SEASON.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19TH.

W. W. LELAND & CO.

[Advertisement.]

FAMILIES who wish to economize, should ask their Grocer for KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Price 25 cents per lb. Be sure and ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade St.

[Advertisement.]

USE OF PHRENOLOGY.—It answers the question, "What can I do best?" Can I succeed in Law, Medicine or Divinity? As a Merchant, Mechanic, Farmer, Navigator or Artist? A correct Examination will answer, and serve to put the "Right Man in the Right Place." Full written charts given daily, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

RENE'S AFRICAN FEVER AND AGUE CURE. A sure cure for Fever and Ague. It never fails. Depot No. 89 Liberty-st., up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

A NEW AND USEFUL INVENTION.—We have just received one of Fitch's Patent Lamp Heating Apparatus. We have seen many patent inventions, but only few can be compared with this. It can be used everywhere and by everybody. It is a good substitute for a stove in both winter and summer. It is a very useful and economical contrivance. It is a very useful and economical contrivance. It is a very useful and economical contrivance.

[Advertisement.]

ALLEN HOUSE, HARTFORD, CONN.—While the main part of the building and the springs are incomparably crowded, we do the traveling public a favor by calling attention to the elegant accommodations of the Allen House. This House is new, the halls and rooms are large and airy, and the culinary arrangements are of the highest order. The house is situated in a quiet and pleasant neighborhood, and the management is of the highest order. The house is situated in a quiet and pleasant neighborhood, and the management is of the highest order.

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BIRNEY VS. DAY & MARTIN.—BIRNEY'S LIQUID and FINEST FLAVORING, the best in use, and 50 per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all Grocers, Shoe Dealers, and Druggists in the country. Wholesale Depot, No. 415 Nassau-st., and No. 19 Spruce-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MARRIED.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 11th, at Holy Trinity Church, by Rev. Russell Park, D.D., Capt. John Collins, 245 West 10th St., N. Y., to Lucy, daughter of Hon. S. Collins. No cards.

[Advertisement.]

HOLMES-MELICK.—At Woodbridge, N. J., by the Rev. George Lucas, Mr. Charles O. Holmes of New-York city to Miss Fannie Melick of Woodbridge, N. J. No cards.

[Advertisement.]

MARRIED.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 11th, at the residence of Mr. J. Fletcher, Abraham Van Nostrand to Emma D. Seaman, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

COOK.—Mary Emma Ellisholt, only daughter of Samuel and Harriet Cook, aged 4 months and 12 days.

[Advertisement.]

DECEASED.—Mary, twin daughter of John and Mary Cook, aged 4 months and 12 days.

[Advertisement.]

DECEASED.—For that holy land of rest; With angels thou art happy.

[Advertisement.]

ELLIOT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 10th, Carrie Augustine, infant daughter of Dr. James W. and Carrie J. Elliot, aged 1 year and 1 day.

[Advertisement.]

DECEASED.—The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 11 Abingdon square, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, p.m.

[Advertisement.]

GALLAGHER.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 10th, Clarence Jerome, infant son of E. Frank and Eliza A. Gallagher, formerly of Virginia, aged 8 months and 22 days.

[Advertisement.]

GREENE.—At Benson Park, N. J., on the 17th inst., Edward M. infant son of Edward A. and Almira M. Greene, of Philadelphia.

[Advertisement.]

HOAG.—On Tuesday night, Aug. 10th, Marietta, infant daughter of Wm. H. and Maria Hoag, aged 2 months and 22 days.

[Advertisement.]

LINDSEY.—On Monday evening, 15th inst., Edmund Harvey, youngest child of Rev. Charles V. and Matilda Lindsey, of Southport Conn., aged 3 years, 2 months and 19 days.

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